

学第一 考第一 永远争第一

学考第1

教材同步点拨

· 人教课标版 ·

英语

九年级(上)

主编 / 赵新军

东北师范大学出版社



学第一 考第一 永远争第一

学考第1

教材同步点拨

· 人教课标版 ·

英语

九年级①

主编 / 赵新军

东北师范大学出版社 · 长春

☐ 本册主编：赵新军

☐ 编者：赵新军 金凤春 李逢华

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

学考第一·教材同步点拨·九年级英语·上：人教
课标版 / 赵新军主编. —长春：东北师范大学出版社，
2005.4

ISBN 7 - 5602 - 4072 - 0

I. 学... II. 赵... III. 英语课—初中—教学
参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 019602 号

☐ 总策划：第二编辑室

☐ 责任编辑：张忠莉

☐ 封面设计：魏国强

☐ 责任校对：郑 鹤

☐ 责任印制：张允豪

东北师范大学出版社出版发行

长春市人民大街 5268 号 (130024)

电话：0431—5695744 5688470

传真：0431—5695734

网址：<http://www.nenup.com>

电子函件：sdcbs@mail.jl.cn

广告许可证：吉工商广字 2200004001001 号

东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版

延边新华印刷有限公司印装

吉林省延吉市河南街 818 号 (133001)

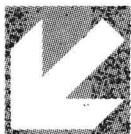
2005 年 7 月第 1 版 2005 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

幅面尺寸：185 mm×260 mm 印张：9 字数：228 千

印数：00 001—20 000 册

定价：10.80 元

如发现印装质量问题，影响阅读，可直接与承印厂联系调换



目 录

Unit 1 How do you study for a test? 1

词汇理解	1
句子细说	3
交际用语归纳	5
单元语法讲解	5
本课针对性训练	6
Section A	6
Section B	7

Unit 1 测试性自我考评 8

Unit 2 I used to be afraid of

the dark. 14

词汇理解	14
句子细说	15
交际用语归纳	17
单元语法讲解	17
本课针对性训练	18
Section A	18
Section B	18

Unit 2 测试性自我考评 19

Unit 3 Teenagers should be allowed to

choose their own clothes. 26

词汇理解	26
句子细说	27
交际用语归纳	29
单元语法讲解	29
本课针对性训练	30
Section A	30

Section B 30

Unit 3 测试性自我考评 32

Unit 4 What would you do? 39

词汇理解	39
句子细说	40
交际用语归纳	42
单元语法讲解	42
本课针对性训练	43
Section A	43
Section B	43

Unit 4 测试性自我考评 44

Unit 5 It must belong to Carla. 50

词汇理解	50
句子细说	51
交际用语归纳	52
单元语法讲解	52
本课针对性训练	53
Section A	53
Section B	54

Unit 5 测试性自我考评 55

Unit 6 I like music that I can

dance to. 61

词汇理解	61
句子细说	62
交际用语归纳	63
单元语法讲解	63

本课针对性训练 65

Section A 65

Section B 66

Unit 6 测试性自我考评 66

Unit 7 Where would you like

to visit? 72

词汇理解 72

句子细说 73

交际用语归纳 76

单元语法讲解 76

本课针对性训练 77

Section A 77

Section B 77

Unit 7 测试性自我考评 78



Unit 8 I'll help clean up the

city parks. 84

词汇理解 84

句子细说 85

交际用语归纳 87

单元语法讲解 87

本课针对性训练 87

Section A 87

Section B 88

Unit 8 测试性自我考评 89



期中测试 96

期末测试 103

参考答案 108



本册知识要点整理 135

Unit 1

How do you study
for a test?

词汇理解

1. vocabulary *n.* (U/C) 词汇, 字汇

某一语言, 个人或属于某职业或团体所用的所有单词, 复数为 vocabularies.

知识拓展

用词, 用词范围

He has a poor English vocabulary.

他所知道的英文词汇不足。

the vocabulary of baseball 棒球用语

相关词组

build/develop one's vocabulary 扩大词汇

have a large vocabulary 词汇丰富

a rich vocabulary 词汇丰富

a poor/small vocabulary 词汇贫乏

辨析

word *n.* (C) 语词, 话

复数为 words.

an English word 英语单词

look up the word in a dictionary

翻词典查这个词

He didn't say a word about it.

他对这件事一句话都没有说。

2. pronunciation *n.* (一种语言的) 发音, 发音法

His pronunciation is improving.

他的发音在进步中。

知识拓展

pronounce *v.* 发出声音, 发音, 正确吐(字、音等)

How do you pronounce s - k - i - l - l?

你怎样读 s - k - i - l - l 这个单词呢?

3. voice *n.* 说话声, 声音

I didn't hear your voice.

我听不到你的声音。

He is not in good voice.

他嗓音不好。

知识拓展

近义词 sound, 侧重指各种声音。

We heard the sound.

我们听到了声音。

另 sound 还可做动词, 意为“听起来”。

It sounds not too bad.

听起来还不错。

4. frustrate *v.* 使沮丧, 使厌烦

其形容词形式有两种: 一种为 frustrating, 意为“……令人感到沮丧”; 另一种为 frustrated, 意为“感到沮丧的”。

This match is very frustrating.

这场比赛令人沮丧。

I am frustrated to the result.

我对这个结果感到沮丧。

知识拓展

类似的用法还有 interesting /interested, surprising /surprised, amazing /amazed...

5. quickly *adv.* 快地, 迅速地

同义词为 fast, 如:

He ran to me quickly.

他迅速向我跑来。

知识拓展

其形容词为 quick, 同义词为 fast.

This car is quicker /faster than that one.

这辆汽车比那辆快多了。

不过 quick 侧重动作, fast 侧重速度。

6. not ...at all 根本(不), 全然不

辨析

not ...at all 和 Not at all

"Not at all" 是交际用语, 意为“没关系, 不客气, 不必感谢”, 而 not ...at all 意为“根本不, 一点也不”。

—Thank you for your help.

谢谢你的帮助。

—Not at all.

不客气。

(事实上此句是 "Don't thank me at all." 的省略。)

He can't read at all.

他根本不会念书。

I don't like the book at all.

我一点也不喜欢这本书。

7. make mistakes 出错, 犯错

(或有时可用作 make a mistake)

We all make mistakes. 我们都会犯错。

知识拓展

相关词组: by mistake 出错

I took your book by mistake.

我错拿了你的书。

8. realize v. 认识到, 了解到

不可用进行式, 英式写法为 realise.

He did not realize his mistakes.

他没有察觉到自己的错误。

I realized that he needed help at that time.

我了解他当时需要帮助。

知识拓展

实现, 实践, 达成(希望, 计划等)

其形容词为 real, 名词为 realization.

He realized his hope.

他实现了他的愿望。

9. be afraid to 害怕去做……

I am afraid to go there. 我害怕去那儿。

知识拓展

be afraid of ... 对……感到害怕

Don't be afraid of it. I'll help you.

不要害怕, 我来帮你。

10. deal v. 处理, 应付

其过去式、过去分词为 dealt, 通常与 with 搭配, deal with 意为“处理(问题、任务等), 料理(某事)”。

He knows well how to deal with children.

他很了解如何与小孩相处。

知识拓展

deal with 意为“与……交易”, 不可用被动语态。

We have dealt with that company for 20 years.

我们和那家公司已经来往 20 年了。

deal n. (C) (买卖上, 政治上的) 交易, 协议

It's a deal. 一言为定。

11. laugh at 笑话, 取笑(某人)

Everyone laughed at Tom's joke.

所有人听了汤姆的笑话都笑了。

Don't laugh at others when they are in trouble.

当别人有麻烦时不要取笑别人。

12. try one's best to (某人) 尽力做某事

He always tries his best to find answers to the questions.

他总是尽力去寻找问题的答案。

13. unless conj. 如果不, 除非

比 if ...not 略为正式的表达法, unless 引导的从句通常用一般现在时表将来。当 unless 从句的主语与主句的主语相同时, unless 后面的主语和动词有时可省略。

Unless bad weather stops me, I walk to school every day.

除非坏天气作梗, 每天我都走着上学。

14. be angry with 对(某人或某事)感到生气, 愤怒

The teacher was angry with that naughty boy.

老师对那个调皮的小男孩很生气。

15. friendship n. 友情, 友谊, 友爱

I value friendship above anything.

我把友情看得比什么都重要。

知识拓展

friendly a. 亲密的, 朋友关系的

通常与 with 搭配。

I am friendly with her.

我和她保持友好关系。

意为“好意的,友好的”时通常与 to/toward 搭配。

People are usually friendly to foreign tourists.

人们对外国游客通常都很亲切。

friendless *a.* 没有朋友的,孤单的

friendliness *n.* (U) 友情,亲善

16. break off 突然中止某事物,中断某事物

We will break off relations with this country.

我们将同这个国家断交。

知识拓展

停止说话,中断说话

He broke off when someone came in.

当有人进来时他打住了话头。

停顿,暂停

Let's break off and have a cup of tea.

让我们休息一下,喝杯茶。



句子细说

1. How do you study for a test?

你怎样学习为考试作准备?

how 在此处用来提问方式,意为“如何,怎样”。

How does Kate go to school?

凯特怎样去上学呢?

for 在此处表目的,意为“为了……”,也可不译。

What do you have for supper?

晚饭你们吃什么?

2. I study by making flashcards.

我通过做抽认卡来学习。

此处 by 为介词,意为“由,以,通过……”,后可接名词、代词、动词的 ing 形式。

Who is that book by?

这书是谁写的?

We learn to swim by swimming.

我们在游泳中学会游泳。

3. What about listening to tapes?

听录音带怎样?

What about...? 表示建议,意为“如何,……怎么样”,也可用作 How about...? about 为介

词,后接名词、代词、动词 ing 形式。

What about this hat?

这顶帽子怎么样?

What about yours?

那你的呢?

How about going to the park?

去公园如何?

4. It's too hard to understand the voices.

很难理解这种声音。

此处 too ... to ... 结构,意为“太……而不能……”,表示否定意思。

He is too young to go to school.

他太小而不能上学。

This box is too heavy for me to carry.

这只箱子对我来说太重了,我搬不动。

5. ...the best ways to learn more English.

学会更多英语的最好方法……

此处 to learn more English 为动词不定式短语,做定语修饰前面的名词 ways。

I have a lot of homework to do.

我有许多作业要做。

6. ...memorizing the words of pop songs also helped a

little. 记一些流行歌曲的歌词也会有点帮助。

此处 memorizing 为动名词,做主语。

Walking is good exercise.

走路是很好的运动。

Talking mends no helps.

空谈无济于事。

7. ...he finds watching movies frustrating...

他发现看电影令人沮丧……

① watching movies 为动名词短语做宾语。

② frustrating 为形容词做宾补。在 find sb (sth) 后常跟形容词做宾补,如:

She found finding a job very difficult.

她发现找到一份工作是很困难的。

8. Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English?

为什么不参加英语俱乐部来练习说英语呢?

此处“why don't...?” 反问句仍是表示建议的。

Why don't you come to my party?

为什么不到我的聚会来呢?

还可用“why not...?”来替换。

Why not come to my party?

9. I don't have a partner to practice English with.

我没有(同我)练习英语的同伴。

① to practice English with 为动词不定式短语做定语修饰前面的名词 partner。

② 若动词不定式短语做定语,其中含有一个介词,并且介词同前面被修饰的名词构成介宾关系,则这个介词一定不能省去,如:

We have a big, new room to live in.

我们有一间又大又新的房间可以住。

Mr Green is a man to get on well with.

格林先生是个很好处的人。

这两句中的 in 与 with 都分别同前面的名词构成介宾关系,因此不可省。

10. Maybe you should join an English language club.

或许你应该参加英语俱乐部。

maybe 意为“大概,或许,可能”,表推测,位置通常在句首,不影响句子的时态。

Maybe I left my wallet at home.

或许我把钱包放在家里了。

还可用 may 替换,但 may 后只能用动词原形。

I may leave my wallet at home.

11. I think that doing lots of listening practice is one of the secrets of becoming a good language learner.

我认为做大量的听力练习也是成为一名好的语言学习者的秘密之一。

这是一个宾语从句,doing lots of listening practice 在从句中做主语,of becoming...介词短语做定语修饰 secrets。

12. Another thing that I found very difficult was English grammar.

另一件我发现非常困难的事情是英语语法。

这是一个含有定语从句的句子,that 引导的 I found very difficult 充当定语从句,修饰先行词 thing,如:

The pen that you gave me is very nice.

你给我的钢笔很好。

Here is the man who you've been looking for.

这就是你一直在找的人。

13. If you don't know how to spell new words, look them up in a dictionary. 如果你不知道如何拼写生词,就在词典里查一下。

① how to...为疑问词加动词不定式的结构,共同来充当前面 know 的宾语,但要注意与 what to...的区别。

I don't know how to do it.

我不知道怎样做它。

I don't know what to do.

我不知道做什么。

② look up 为“查找,查寻”的意思,注意 v. + prep. 结构中,有些情况下,代词做宾语需置于中间。

The radio is too noisy. Please turn it off.

收音机太吵了,请关掉。

Please pick them up.

请把它们捡起来。

14. This kind of paper feels very soft.

这种纸摸起来非常柔软。

此处 feel 为连系动词,后跟形容词(名词、介词词组)做表语。这类词还有 look, sound, taste, smell, be, become, turn, get, go 等。

His uncle looks very young.

他叔叔看起来很年轻。

Trees turn green in spring.

春天树木变绿了。

15. Most people speak English as a second language.

大多数人把英语作为第二语言。

此处 as 为连词,意为“作为,看作,当作”。

Don't treat me as a child all the time.

不要总是拿我当小孩子看。

16. How do we deal with our problems?

我们怎样处理我们的问题?

● deal with

① 应对,处理,对待

Being prepared, we shall be able to deal with all kinds of difficulties.

有了准备, 我们就能应对各种困难。

② 论及, 涉及, 讨论

This we shall deal with in the next chapter. 这一点在下一章就要谈到。

17. Sometimes people can stay angry for years about a small problem.

有时人们会为了一个小问题而多年气愤。

● stay 维持, 保持(某种状态)

Staying silent is to disagree sometimes.

有时保持沉默就是不同意。

We should do exercise to stay fit.

为保持身体健康我们应该锻炼。

18. Time goes by, and good friendships may be lost.

随着时间的流逝良好的友谊可能会失去。

● go by 过去, 经过

As days went by, we became good friends.

随着日子一天天过去, 我们成了好朋友。

We waited for the train to go by.

我们等着火车开过。

19. Many students often complain about school.

许多学生经常抱怨学校。

● complain 抱怨, 发牢骚

其用法为 complain to sb. about/of sth.。

She complained to me about his bad manners.

她向我抱怨他不礼貌。

☐ 知识拓展

其名词为 complainant (法律) 原告; complainer

诉苦者; 副词为 complainingly 不满地, 发牢骚地。

20. Education is an important part of our development.

教育是我们发展的一个重要部分。

● education n. [U/C] 教育

She has had a college education.

她受过大学教育。

☐ 知识拓展

其动词为 educate 教育(人), 送……上学; 形容

词为 educational 教育的, 有关教育的, 或 edu-

cated 受过教育的。

It's a difficult task to educate children.

教育孩子是件困难的事。

She is a well-educated lady.

她是位有良好教养的女士。



交际用语归纳

1. —How do you study for tests?

你怎样为准备考试而学习?

—Well. I study by working with my classmates.

噢, 我与同学一起学习。

2. —Have you ever studied with a group?

你可曾与一个小组一道学习?

—Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.

是的, 我曾这样学习过, 通过那种方式我学到许多。

3. Maybe you should join an English club.

或许你应参加一个英语俱乐部。

4. What (How) about...? 表建议。

5. Why don't...? 表建议。



单元语法讲解

1. 现在完成时

1) 用法

① 表示过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响或结果。常见的标志词有: already, yet, just, ever, never, before 等。

Have you finished your homework yet? 你做完作业了吗?

② 表示过去发生的动作持续到现在(此时要求谓语动词必须为延续性动词)。标志词有: for + 一段时间, since + 时间点, so far, by now, these days 等。

I have been in this school for nearly ten years. 我在这所学校呆了将近十年了。

My grandparents have lived in this old house since sixty years ago.

我祖父母自从六十年前就住在这所老房子里。

③ 动词构成: have (has) + 动词过去分词。

2) 过去分词的变化规则

① 规则变化:

① 直接加 ed, 如: listen→listened;

② 词尾为 e, 加 d, 如: live→lived;

③ 词尾为“辅音字母+y”时, 变 y 为 i 加 ed, 如: study→studied;

④ 词尾为重读闭音节, 将最后的辅音字母双写再加 ed, 如: stop→stopped。

② 不规则变化 (见动词不规则变化表)。

3) 句型句式

肯定句	否定句	疑问句
I (We, You, They) have learned it.	I (We, You, They) have not learned it.	Have you (they, we, I) learned it? Has he (she) learned it?
He (She) has learned it.	He (She) has not learned it.	

* 注: already 用于陈述句的肯定句, yet 用于否定句或疑问句。

2. 不定式

不定式是动词的一种非常限定形式, 由 to + 动词原形构成, 可做主语、宾语、定语、宾补等, 如: To learn English is useful. 学英语很有用。此时常用 it 来代替不定式: It is useful to learn English.

We started to play basketball 15 minutes ago.

我们 15 分钟前开始打的篮球。

She has lots of things to do. 她有很多事要做。

We need someone to help with typing.

我们需要一个人帮助打字。

Students should help parents to do some housework on vacations.

学生们在假期中应该帮父母做些家务。



本课针对性训练

Section A ●●●

一、选词填空

feel, memorize, frustrating, be afraid to, take notes, make up, turn off, different

1. Please _____ a sentence with this new word.
2. This kind of cloth _____ very soft.
3. I _____ go out alone at night.
4. Don't forget to _____ the light when you

leave.

5. _____ words of pop songs also helped a little.
6. This word is _____ from that one in spelling.
7. He found visiting there _____ because the people there were not friendly.
8. Xu Zheng thinks that the best way to learn English is by _____ in class.

二、单项选择

- () 1. I am afraid _____ do like that.
A. of B. to C. at D. in
- () 2. — _____ you ever _____ with a group?
— Yes, I have.
A. Do, study
B. Did, study
C. Have, studied
D. Have, studied
- () 3. — _____ do you study for a test?
— By _____ with friends.
A. What, working
B. What, to work
C. How, working
D. How, to work
- () 4. What about _____ to cassettes?
A. listen B. listens
C. listening D. listened
- () 5. — _____ is your name?
— Wei Fang.
A. What B. Which
C. How D. When

三、根据汉语提示完成下列句子

1. — 去公园怎么样?
— 好的。
— _____ going to the park?
— OK.
2. 听懂那些声音太难了。
It's _____ hard _____ understand the voices.
3. 他认为看电视不是一件坏事。
He thinks _____ isn't a bad thing.
4. 我们开始吃苹果, 最后吃橘子。
We start with apples, and have oranges to _____ with.
5. — 你看过这部电影吗?

—没有。

—_____ you ever _____ this film?

—No, I haven't.

Section B ●●●

一、根据首字母及句意完成单词

1. If you are more careful, you will not make m _____.
2. You can write the new words in your n _____ and study them at home.
3. Mary j _____ the English language club to practise speaking English.
4. After entering WTO, we must meet c _____.
5. His p _____ is poor, I can't understand his words.

二、根据汉语提示完成下列句子

1. 当别人出错时, 不要总是嘲笑他们。
Don't _____ other people when they _____.
2. 我喜欢学英语。
I enjoy _____.
3. 她造完整的句子有麻烦。
She had trouble _____ sentences.
4. 学好英语并不容易。
_____ not easy _____ English well.
5. 为什么不参加英语俱乐部呢?
_____ you _____ an English language club.

三、阅读理解

School education (教育) is very important and useful. The students both learn knowledge and get an education. Yet, no one can learn everything from school. The scientists (科学家), such as Edison, Newton, Galileo and Einstein, didn't learn everything from school. They learned a lot of knowledge outside school or in practice by themselves. A teacher, even he knows a lot, can't teach his students everything.

The teacher's job is to show his students how to read and how to think. A good teacher with rich experience (经验) in teaching can teach his students the methods (= ways) of study. Though

these methods the students are able to learn any get a lot of things by themselves.

Usually it is very easy for the students to remember some knowledge, but it is very difficult to use it for problems. If a teacher really shows the students the ability (能力) of how to use knowledge, it means the teacher has learned lots of knowledge by himself (or herself). The success (成功) in learning shows he or she knows how to study.

1. From this passage we know _____.
A. the students are taught everything at school
B. a teacher can't teach the students everything
C. school is really not important and useful
D. Edison learned lots of knowledge at school
2. A teacher's job is _____.
A. to help the students with their lessons
B. to teach the students everything
C. to show the students how to study by themselves
D. to tell them the way to study
3. Choose the right order of this passage.
a. How important are the study methods for students?
b. What does the teacher's experience of success in study mean?
c. Where should the students study?
d. What is the job of a teacher?
A. c, a, b, d B. b, c, a, d
C. c, b, d, a D. c, d, a, b
4. Which of the following is right?
A. If we know how to learn, we can get a lot of knowledge.
B. We can learn everything from our teachers.
C. The writer tells us that practice is more important for students than learning.
D. It is the only job for the students to learn knowledge.
5. Which of the following is the best title (标题)?
A. A real job for teachers.
B. Study in and outside school.
C. Practice—the only study of learning.
D. How to learn knowledge.



Unit 1

测试性自我考评

一、听力

1. 根据你所听到的句子选出正确的答语(每个句子读两遍)。

- (1) A. You are right.
B. Thanks.
C. It's nothing.
- (2) A. Physics.
B. English words.
C. My pronunciation.
- (3) A. I'd like to.
B. It's a pleasure.
C. With pleasure.
- (4) A. I'm not happy.
B. I failed in the exam.
C. Yes, I do.
- (5) A. About two hours.
B. Two days ago.
C. In two days.

2. 根据你听到的对话内容及问题选择正确答案(每组对话读两遍)。

- (1) A. Mary. B. Lucy. C. Lily.
- (2) A. 12:15. B. 12:00. C. 11:45.
- (3) A. By bike.
B. On foot.
C. By air.
- (4) A. In a library.
B. In a bookshop.
C. In the classroom.
- (5) A. Because he got up late.
B. Because he rode too slowly.
C. Because the street was too busy.

3. 根据你听到的短文内容选择正确答案(短文读两遍)。

- (1) The farmer lived _____.
A. near the road

B. near the farm

C. near the hole

(2) The drivers drove into the hole because

- _____.
- A. they couldn't see it
 - B. they didn't think it was deep
 - C. the hole was full of water

(3) The farmer _____ on his farm.

- A. hardly work
- B. spent a lot of time
- C. liked working

(4) The farmer pulled the cars onto of the hole with his tractor so that _____.

- A. the drivers could drove carefully later
- B. the tractor could work well
- C. he could make much money

(5) What do you think of the farmer?

- A. He is kind-hearted.
- B. He is helpful.
- C. He is unmoral (不道德).

二、单项选择

1. — _____ does Peter get to school?

—By bus.

- A. What B. Which
- C. How D. How often

2. — _____ you ever _____ a horse?

—Yes, I have.

- A. Do, ride B. Did, ride
- C. Have, ride D. Have, ridden

3. —How do you study for a test?

—I study by _____ vocabulary lists.

- A. make B. makes
- C. making D. made

4. What about _____ to the music.

- A. listen B. listening
- C. to listen D. listened

5. I don't have a partner _____.
A. practice English
B. to practice English with
C. practice English with
D. to practice English
6. Cathy doesn't know _____ use computers.
A. how B. how to
C. what D. what to
7. Most people speak English _____ a second language.
A. to B. as C. in D. with
8. Your _____ English is very good.
A. speak B. speaking
C. to speak D. spoken
9. Don't be afraid to _____.
A. make mistake
B. making mistakes
C. making mistake
D. make mistakes
10. This song _____ very beautiful.
A. hears B. listens
C. sounds D. voices
11. The boy is _____ young _____ go to school.
A. so, not B. so, that
C. too, to D. such, that
12. Mr Robert has lots of things _____.
A. doing B. do
C. to do D. to be done
13. Why not _____ with me?
A. come B. comes
C. coming d. to come
14. There is lots of waste paper. Please _____.
A. pick it up B. pick them up
C. pick up it D. pick up them
15. Han Mei often helps her mother _____ housework.
A. to B. \ C. ding D. with

三、根据首字母及句意完成单词

1. Can you make a complete s _____ with this new words?
2. He is an e _____ in computer. He plays computer very well.
3. Can you tell me the l _____ news about Asia

Football Cup? I didn't watch Sports News Report today.

4. Many young people think cars are s _____ symbol.
5. I felt very e _____ as I couldn't answer my teacher's question.
6. These dogs and cats have been with the old man t _____ the years.
7. More and more young people have f _____ hair now.
8. Many people think mobile phone is a status s _____.
9. We must face new c _____ after China entered WTO.
10. Reading English magazines or books can help you m _____ English words.

四、根据汉语提示完成下列句子

1. 大家都因我的笑话大笑起来。
Everyone _____ my joke.
2. 难道你不为你所做的事羞愧?
Aren't you _____ what you have done?
3. 你如何处理你的问题呢?
How do you _____ your problems.
4. 我的学习计划必须配合考试日期。
My studying plan must _____ the date of test.
5. 请用自己的话编一个故事。
Please _____ a story with your own words.
6. 请关掉 CD 机, 孩子正在睡觉。
Please _____ the CD player. The baby is sleeping.
7. 在刘慧回家的路上, 她遇到了一个迷路的小孩。
Liu Hui met a lost child _____.
8. 当我们有麻烦时可以向 110 求助。
We can _____ 110 _____ when we're in trouble.

五、根据对话内容补全对话(词数不限)

(Mingming is asking Ma Li to introduce her method of learning oral English.)

- A: So please tell me your experience in learning to _____ well.

B: Gee-uh, I don't know 2. What do you want to know?

A: Well, let me see. 3 your method of learning?

B: Hmm. Let me 4 for a minute. I think I try to find every chance that can 5 others in English.

A: But 6 do you do it during vacations at home where you probably 7 find people who know English?

B: Well, uh, I talk with 8. That is, I speak in turns. I play one role 9, then the other.

A: That's a 10! You're really very creative.

六、选词填空(注意用合适的形式)

seem, use, laugh, say, understand, talk, be

The best way of learning a language is using it. The best way of learning a language is 1 in that language as much as possible. Sometimes you'll get your words mixed up (混合) and people won't understand you. Sometimes people will say things too quickly and you can't understand them. But if you keep your sense of humor (幽默感), you can always have a good laugh at the mistakes you make. Don't be unhappy if people 2 to be laughing at your mistakes. It's better for people 3 at your mistakes than to 4 angry with you, because they don't understand what you 5. The most important thing for learning a foreign language is: "Don't be afraid of making mistakes because everyone make mistakes."

七、完形填空

How Can We Practise Our Spoken English?

The first, and the main important thing is to believe 1. You should always be full of confidence or you 2 be able to improve your English. You should often encourage yourself. "Come on, don't be afraid!"

You should never lose your heart and never give up.

Maybe you are afraid of losing face, but you should think that since you are students, and you're 3, there's no need to worry 4 anything. You must always be active in practice. There's no problem that your pronunciation (发音) and into-

nation (语调) cannot be as good 5 the native people because we are Chinese, and we don't have chance to live in foreign countries and talk 6 the people there all the time. But you must know that the main way to study English is to make ourselves understood and 7 others. You should believe the native speakers will not laugh 8 you, instead they will encourage you. So if you're brave enough, you'll certainly make a rapid progress in your 9 English. Don't be shy.

10 be afraid! Just have a try.

1. A. itself B. yourself
C. themselves D. myself
2. A. cannot to B. are never
C. will to D. will never
3. A. learning B. saying
C. students D. teaching
4. A. with B. to
C. about D. for
5. A. so B. with
C. as D. than
6. A. to B. with
C. for D. about
7. A. understand
B. to be understood
C. understood
D. understanding
8. A. over B. at
C. with D. about
9. A. speak B. speech
C. scope D. spoken
10. A. Don't B. Not
C. No D. Nor

八、阅读理解

[A]

Three young Frenchmen were travelling in Britain. Though they took a few English lessons before their holidays, they were often in trouble because of their misunderstanding (误解) of English. One day they talked about their misfortunes (不幸的事) together.

The first Frenchman said, "I once heard someone shout, 'Look out!' I put my head out of

the window, and a bucketful (满满一桶) of water fell on me.”

The second Frenchman said, “I was once in a ship and heard the captain shout, ‘All hands on the decks (甲板).’ I put my hands on the deck and someone walked on them.”

The third Frenchman said, “I once called early on an English friend, and the maid (女佣) who came to the door said, ‘He’s not up yet.’ I left. Half an hour later I got back again. This time the maid said to me, ‘He is not down yet.’ I said, ‘If he’s not up and he’s not down, where is he?’ She said, ‘He’s still in bed. When I say ‘He’s not up’, I mean he hasn’t got up. Of course he can’t come downstairs.”

- The best title of this passage is “_____”.
A. What a Language
B. English Is Easy
C. English Is Excellent
D. English Is Different from French
- “Look out” in this passage means “_____”.
A. look out of the window
B. be careful
C. look at this
D. be quiet
- “All hands on the decks.” Here “hands” means “_____”.
A. 水手 B. 新手
C. 工人 D. 乘客的‘手’
- In the last paragraph, the word “up” and “down” have the meanings of “_____”.
A. jump up and down
B. come up and down
C. get up and come downstair
D. get up and go to bed
- The three Frenchmen have problems with English because _____.
A. English was hard to understand
B. they misunderstood some English words and phrases
C. they didn’t like English
D. they liked French better than English

[B]

When you are learning English, listening,

speaking and writing are important, but reading can also be very helpful. When you read, you can not only learn some new words, but also you can learn how to use these English words. When you read, it gives you a good example for writing.

Good reading tips (建议)

Try to read at the right level (水平). Read something that you can (more or less) understand. If you need to stop every three words to use a dictionary, it is not interesting.

Try to increase the number of your new words. If there are four or five new words on a page, write them in your notebook. But you don’t have to write them while you read. Instead, try to guess their meaning as you read; mark them with a pen. Then come back when you have finished reading to look them up in a dictionary and write them in your own vocabulary book. Then try to remember them.

Try to read regularly (定期). For example, read for a short time once a day. Fifteen minutes every day is better than two hours every Sunday. Fix (固定) a time to read and keep to it. For example, you could read for fifteen minutes when you go to bed, or when you get up or at lunchtime.

Read what interests you. Choose a book or a magazine about a subject that you like, because you are going to spend time and money to read it. So, choose an interesting book. You can also read newspapers. There are many English newspapers in China. For example, *21st Century Teens*. It is easy enough for you to understand it. There is something interesting in it.

- How many reading tips does the writer give us?
A. Six. B. Three.
C. Five. D. Four.
- Which of the following is right?
A. When you read, you can only learn some new words.
B. It is interesting for you to stop every three words to use a dictionary.
C. Reading a lot can help you write better.
D. Try to read something that you can’t understand to make your English better.

3. If you meet a few words on a page while reading _____.
- write them down at once
 - guess the meaning at first
 - give up reading
 - don't mark with a pen
4. To make your reading better, _____.
- only read a magazine about a subject that you like
 - reading English for two hours every Sunday is much better than for a short time once a day
 - you should read something that you like for a short time once a day at least
 - it's enough for you to read *21st Century Teens*
5. The best title is _____.
- Reading is very Helpful
 - When to Read
 - What to Read
 - How to Make Reading better.

[C]

A student is studying British English. He wonders: Can I have a talk with Americans? Can they catch me? Learners of English often ask—what are the differences between British English and American English? How important are these differences?

Certainly, there are some differences between British English and American English. There are a few differences in grammar. For example, speakers of British English say “in hospital” and “Have you a pen?” Americans say “in the hospital” and “Do you have a pen?” Pronunciation (发音) is sometimes different. Americans usually sound the “r” in words like “car” and “farm”. Some speakers of British English do not sound the “r” in these words. There are differences between British English and American English in spelling and vocabulary. For example, “colour” and “honour” are British English spellings. “Color” and “honor” are American English spellings.

These differences in grammar, pronunciation, spelling and vocabulary, however, are not impor-

tant. For the most part, British English and American English are the same language.

根据短文内容补全句子(词数不限)

- There are _____ between British English and American English.
- _____, the word “colour” can be spelt “color”.
- British English and American English are different in grammar, pronunciation, spelling and _____.
- The differences are not _____.
- British English and American English are the same _____.

[D]

When you are learning English, you find it not clever to put an English sentence, word for word, into your own language. Take the sentence “How do you do?” as an example. If you look up each word in the dictionary, one at a time, what is your translation (翻译)? It must be a wrong sentence in your own language.

Languages do not just have different sounds, they are different in many ways. It's important to master (掌握) the rules (规则) for word order in the study of English, too. If the speakers put words in a wrong order, the listener can't understand the speaker's sentence easily. Sometimes when the order of words in an English sentence is changed, the meaning of the sentence changes. But sometimes the order is changed, the meaning of the sentence doesn't change. Let's see the difference between the two parts of sentences.

“She only likes apples.” “Only she likes apples.”

“I have seen the film already.” “I have already seen the film.”

When you are learning English, you must do your best to get the spirit (精神实质) of the language and use it as the English speakers does.

- From the passage we know that _____ when we are learning English.
 - we shouldn't put every word into our own language
 - we should look up every word in the dictionary
 - we need to put every word into our own language
 - we must read word by word